

Poland

REPORT NO.

COUNTRY

TOPIC Polish Troops and Military Installations in Danzig (Gdansk)

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EVALUATION 25X1X

PLACE OBTAINED

25X1

DATE OF CONTENT prior to June 1952

DATE OBTAINED 25X1

DATE PREPARED 10 February 1953

REFERENCES

PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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1. Prior to June 1952, the former Cavalry Barracks on ul. Lakowa, formerly Neiden Gasse, in Danzig, were occupied by Polish troops in the strength of about one battalion. [] that the unit left the installation invariably on foot and was equipped with small arms. The unit which [] was a Polish infantry unit regularly took part in the summer and fall practices. The soldiers wore khaki uniforms with red collar patches and red cap bands.
2. In the summer of 1952, the former Wieben Kaserne between former Fleischer Gasse, renamed ul. Rzeznicka, and former Poggenpfuhl, renamed ul. Zabi Kruk, was still heavily damaged and the debris was not yet completely removed. In June 1952, [] that the installation which he himself could not enter was not occupied.
3. In June 1952, the Neufahrwasser barracks installation which was bordered by ul. Oliwska, formerly Olivaer Strasse, ul. Slemienska and ul. Na Gruzach, formerly Hindersin Strasse, was occupied by Polish naval units.³
4. Prior to the summer of 1952, the former Schutzpolizei Kaserne and the former Train Kaserne behind it in Danzig-Langfuhr were occupied by a Polish motorized artillery unit and a Polish motorized AA gun unit. Some armored reconnaissance vehicles also were in this installation which was bordered by Al. Grundwaldzka in the northeast and ul. Szymanowskiego in the northwest. In the summer of 1952, all buildings along Al. Grundwaldzka were still destroyed. Low wooden buildings serving as emergency quarters were still among the buildings. The number of these quarters was not determined. The motorized artillery unit was equipped with a total of 12 to 15 guns all of the same type and which were towed by six-wheel trucks. After returning from the 1951 fall practices, the unit once appeared in close order at the station. [] the unit as light artillery unit and stated that the guns had two wheels with pneumatic tires, the gun shield was about 150 cm high, and the barrels were of medium length without muzzle []. On the same occasion noticed that the AA gun unit had about 10 AA guns which were towed by six-wheel trucks, had an estimated caliber of about 75-mm and long barrels with muzzle.

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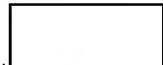
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brake. The armored reconnaissance vehicles, of which [redacted] saw more than two at a time, had four wheels with pneumatic tires, a machine gun of unidentified caliber, an armor which covered much of the wheels, a small door for the driver on the right side and a hatch with hatch cover for the commander. All soldiers seen in the installation area wore khaki uniforms with red service color prior to the summer of 1952.⁴

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5. Prior to the summer of 1952, most of the Polish soldiers seen in the area of the former Schutzpolizei Kaserne and the former Husaren Kaserne which was bordered by ul. Sowackiego in the south wore blue uniforms and service caps with black or dark-blue bands. The unit was equipped with a rather great number of trucks with benches for personnel. [redacted] that these vehicles could transport the entire unit. When leaving the installation on the trucks, the unit was armed with small arms. [redacted] know whether it was an army unit or a militia unit.*

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6. Prior to June 1952, WOP units of the Polish border guard with green cap bands were observed in the former Feldartillerie Kasernes on the east side of ul. Niedziakowskiego, formerly Heeresanger. Source saw no heavy arms and only a few motor vehicles and estimated the strength of the unit at about two battalions. The personnel received infantry training and also engaged in border guard duties in the harbor and on the shore.⁵

7. In the spring of 1952, the former Narwik Cantonment on the northwest side of Al. Marynarki Polskiej, formerly Paul Beneke Weg and southwest of Lauental, between Danzig and Neufahrwasser, was occupied by a Polish labor service unit. The cantonment consisted of about 25 low wooden buildings which were in good condition.⁶

8. Prior to early 1952, a military school was observed in an angular four storied building on the west side of ul. Grotgera, immediately south of the power station in Zoppot (Q 55/Y 43). The personnel wore long dark-blue cloth trousers with broad yellow stripes on both sides, open-neck khaki blouses, and brown service caps with yellow bands. The collar patches of the blouses were bordered by a silver strip.

9. The voivodship office for Public Security was in the building of the former Polizeipraesidium on the east side of ul. Okopowa. Other offices of the Polish security service were in the building of the former Danziger Landesversicherungsanstalt on ul. Okopowa, about 200 meters south of the former Polizeipraesidium. A school of the Polish security service, the personnel of which wore gray-blue uniforms, was quartered in the former Viktoria Maedchenschule on the east side of ul. Kladki, formerly Holz Gasse. [redacted] that the units of this school were equipped with rifles and sub-machine guns and that the members of the militia and the UB who had successfully completed the course of a political school wore a silver strip about an inch broad around each sleeve and about a hand's breadth from the bottom of the sleeves.

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10. Prior to June 1952, no armored Polish units and only the armored reconnaissance vehicles in Danzig-Langfuhr were seen in the town. It was rumored that Polish tank units were quartered in the woods near Kahlbude (Q 55/Y 31).

- 25X1A 1. [redacted] Comment. Information in October 1951, indicated that this barracks installation was occupied to capacity by a KBW unit. [redacted] 25X1
 25X1A [redacted]. If the present information of June 1952 was correct, the occupation would have changed. It would then, however, be strange that the information does not indicate the presence of mechanized troops as the headquarters of the 16th Wccz Div is probably stationed in Danzig.
- 25X1A 2. [redacted] Comment. The refugee who supplied the information referred to in [redacted] Comment 1, reported that this installation was occupied by 100 infantrymen in the fall of 1951.
- 25X1A 3. [redacted] Comment. The actual occupation is unclear. One resettler reported an infantry battalion in this installation in November 1951 while another resettler reported WOP troops in the summer of 1951. [redacted] 25X1A
- 25X1A 4. [redacted] Comment. The occupation of this barracks installation cannot yet be determined as the statements of various resettlers conflict. Only an artillery regiment can be confirmed although the description of the guns do not agree. [redacted]. The unit wearing blue uniforms reported in paragraph 5 may be an AAA unit which once was reported in August 1951 and was affiliated with the airfield northeast of the barracks installation. [redacted] 25X1A
 25X1A [redacted]. The present information indicates a militia unit.
- 25X1A 5. [redacted] Comment. Prior to 1950, this barracks installation was allegedly occupied by a signal unit. [redacted] 25X1A
- 25X1A 6. [redacted] Comment. Possibly the 30th SP Brigade which is listed with the surname "arwik in the Danzig 1952 telephone directory.

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